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3	Assistant United States Attorney Post Office Box 1494		
4	Spokane, WA 99210-1494 Telephone: (509) 353-2767		
5	INITED OTATED DISTRICT COLUT		
6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON		
7	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)		
8	Plaintiff,		
9	vs.	06-CR-113-EFS	
10)	United States' Sentencing Memorandum	
11	ANTHONY E. BURKE, aka Anthony E. Garver,	Memoranaani	
12	Defendant.		
13			
14	Plaintiff, United States of America, by and through Michael C. Ormsby,		
15	United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, and Thomas O.		
16	Rice, Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington,		
17	submits the following revocation hearing and sentencing memorandum.		
18			
19	BACKGROUND		
20	In June 2008, Defendant was sentenced to 37 months incarceration followed		
21	by 3 years of supervised release after pleading guilty to possession of ammunition		
22	after having previously been committed to a mental institution. Defendant served		
23	the remainder of his sentence at the United States Penitentiary Victorville.		
24	According to a pre-release progress report dated April 26, 2009, Defendant's		
25	institutional adjustment was considered poor:		
26	Additionally, inmate Burke, throughout his entire confinement, has		
27	not made effort to gain any additional educational or vocational skills		
28	that have been offered to him within th	that have been offered to him within the institutional setting. As	
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such, the unit team concludes, inmate Burke is not likely to have a successful reentry in to the community.

April 26, 2009, Progress Report.

The Defendant was released from Bureau of Prisons custody on July 2, 2009, and instructed to board a bus to travel to Spokane, Washington from Victorville, California. The Defendant was scheduled to arrive in Spokane on July 3, 2009 at 4:45 p.m., be met by his probation officer and taken to the Geiger residential reentry center (RRC) by 5:00 p.m. According to the Judgment, Defendant was required to serve up to 180 days in the Geiger RRC as a condition of his supervision and the Bureau of Prisons recommended an additional 30 days at the RRC.

Burke absconded during the bus ride, stole a vehicle, stole gasoline from a Zip Trip store, traveled to Montana, eventually returned to Spokane and hid in the foothills leading to Mt. Spokane until he was arrested on July 29, 2009, after an extensive manhunt. The Court revoked Burke's supervision and ordered him to serve another 7 months, 21 days in custody. The Court ordered another 28 months of supervised released and required that Burke serve 180 days in a residential re-entry center.

After prison the second time, Burke began his stay at the residential re-entry center in Spokane on March 19, 2010. On April 27, 2010, he was allowed to leave the center for an optical appointment and was required to return at 4:00 p.m. He never returned but rather purchased a car and proceeded on a high speed chase through Montana after it was reported he was breaking into a car (his car) at the Three Forks Town Pump. The description of the chase is too long to put in this memo, suffice to say it involved, high speed chase, low speed chase, going the right way on Interstate-90, going the wrong way on Interstate-90, going in reverse on I-90, going in reverse the wrong way on I-90, two deployments of spike strips, sideswiping the concrete jersey barriers, sideswiping a trailer pulled by a pickup,

weaving from lane to lane, a smashed guardrail, several stops and starts, guns drawn by law enforcement several times, attempts to hit the sheriff's deputies, a crash into a rock face wall, a stalled vehicle, a foot chase, a jump into Trail Creek, an escape to the other side of the creek, a slip back into the creek, a downstream swim, and ultimately Burke being arrested. On November 22, 2010, Burke was sentenced to 4 years in the Montana State Penitentiary after having been convicted of criminal endangerment.

In the meantime, a petition for warrant or summons for offender under supervision was filed on April 28, 2011, alleging violation number 1, that defendant absconded from the residential re-entry center without completing his court ordered 180 day placement. Then on March 1, 2011, violations 2 and 3 were filed, alleging that defendant committed a new crime and left the judicial district without permission.

On May 5, 2011, Defendant admitted that he committed all three violations and this sentencing hearing is scheduled for July 7, 2011.

SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION

According to the Probation Officer's report, Defendant faces up to 24 months incarceration by statute or 4 - 10 months by guideline policy statement. As the Court is aware, the United States Sentencing Guidelines are not binding on the Court, <u>United States v. Booker</u>, 543 U.S. 220, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005), and the supervised release revocation policy statements have never been binding on the Court, <u>United States v. George</u>, 184 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 1999) (the district court must consider them in calculating a sentence upon revocation of supervised release; the district court, however, is not bound by the ranges stated in Chapter 7).

The United States will recommend revocation of supervision, imposition of a 2-year term of incarceration followed by a 4 month term of supervised release.

The United States recommendation will be based upon the entire history of the United States' Sentencing Memorandum- 3

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1 Defendant as set forth in the PSIR, the two mental health evaluations, the 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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Defendants history of repeated threats of violence, the Defendant's history for collecting implements and tools to carry out his threats of violence, the Defendant's history of refusing counseling and mental health treatment, the Defendant's history for being a runaway, his demonstrated inability to be amenable to supervision, his desire and intent to avoid supervision, absconding and committing new criminal offenses.

Section 3583(e)(3) governs the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed when the district court revokes a defendant's supervised release. Section 3583(e)(3), states that the court may:

revoke a term of supervised release, and require the defendant to serve in prison all or part of the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in such term of supervised release without credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision, if the court, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure applicable to revocation of probation or supervised release, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a condition of supervised release, except that a defendant whose term is revoked under this paragraph may not be required to serve on any such revocation more than 5 years in prison if the offense that resulted in the term of supervised release is a class A felony, more than 3 years in prison if such offense is a class B felony, more than 2 years in prison if such offense is a class C or D felony, or more than one year in any other case.

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28 felony

18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3) (emphasis added). Under § 3583(e)(3) the maximum term of imprisonment that Defendant Burke could receive upon revocation of his supervised release is two years.¹

The Ninth Circuit has clarified the supervised release revocation statute and explained the sentencing alternatives available to the Court. It explained that Congress amended the statute in 2003 and significantly altered the text by adding the phrase "on any such revocation." <u>United States v. Knight</u>, 580 F.3d 933 (9th Cir. 2009). The Ninth Circuit held, "it is clear that Congress intended to ensure that a district court is no longer required to reduce the maximum term of imprisonment to be imposed upon revocation by the aggregate length of prior revocation imprisonment terms." <u>Id.</u> at 937. The maximum term of 24 months imprisonment now applies "on any such revocation."

If the Court revokes supervision and imposes the full 2- year term of incarceration, the Court can also reimpose a 4 month term of supervision to follow. Under 18 U.S.C. § 3583(h), the district court may impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment for violations of conditions of supervised release. Section 3583(h) specifically limits, however, the length of the term of supervised release the district court may impose. Section 3583(h), as amended in 2003, states:

When a term of supervised release is revoked and the defendant is required to serve a term of imprisonment, the court may include a requirement that the defendant be placed on a term of supervised release after imprisonment. The length of such a term of supervised release shall not exceed the term of

Defendant Burke's underlying felony for possession of ammunition was punishable by not more than 10 years in prison and is thus classified as a Class C felony. See 18 U.S.C. § 3559(a).

1	supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in the original	
2	term of supervised release, less any term of imprisonment that was imposed upon	
3	revocation of supervised release.	
4	18 U.S.C. § 3583(h) (emphasis added). With respect to what is termed the tail, the	
5	Ninth Circuit held "the maximum term of supervised release to be imposed	
6	following multiple revocations of supervised release must be reduced by the	
7	aggregate length of any and all terms of imprisonment that have been imposed	
8	upon revocation of supervised release." Knight, at 940.	
9	DATED July 6, 2011.	
10	Michael C. Ormsby United States Attorney	
11	Officed States Attorney	
12	s/Thomas O. Rice	
13	Thomas O. Rice Assistant United States Attorney	
14	<u> </u>	
1516	I hereby certify that on July 6, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing wit the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing to the following, and/or I hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Postal Service the document to the following non-CM/ECF participant(s):	
17	Mr. Peter S. Schweda	
18	Attorney at Law 2206 North Pines Road	
19	Spokane, Washington 99206	
20	s/Thomas O. Rice	
21	Thomas O. Rice	
22	Assistant United States Attorney	
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